

CONFIDENTIAL.

S E L E C T I O N S

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ÓUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 1st May, 1885.

P O L I T I C A L.

The *Najru-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th April, regrets to state that the British Government has for some time past been pursuing a policy of peace-at-any-price, which has greatly lowered British prestige. Mr. Gladstone, who is an adept in felling trees, is cutting, so to speak, the roots of the British Empire. It was simply owing to his anti-Turkish sympathies that the British Government did not help the Porte during the late Russo-Turkish War. If the former had espoused the cause of the latter and crippled the strength of Russia, she would not have been able to advance in Central Asia so rapidly. In an article contributed by Mr. Gladstone to an English journal in 1876 he observed that he did not see why Herat and Afghánistán should long keep Russia at a distance from this country, and that it was wrong to charge her with a desire of aggrandisement! Even now he fully believes her assurances. Sir Peter Lumsden has repeatedly declared that General Komaroff's attack on Panjdeh was quite

Central Asian affairs.

Circulation,
275 copies.

unprovoked ; but the Grand Old Man makes light of the affair, and is even prepared to cede Panjdeh to Russia. It is not difficult to understand what an evil effect such a policy will have on the Afgháns.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Gham Khwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 25th April, states that the Calcutta *Statesman* has declared that, in the event of an outbreak of hostilities between England and Russia, British troops will be undoubtedly sent to Kashmir to protect the frontier on that side. But the establishment of a British cantonment in that State would create suspicions in the minds of the Kashmiris. There is good reason to think that, in consequence of the great physical impediments in the way, Russia would not attempt to send an expedition to this country from that direction. If she has the folly to do so, the Mahárájá's army, assisted by Chinese troops, would be able to keep the expeditionary force at bay. In case of war with Russia, the British Government should make it a point to win China over to its side.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Ksair Khwáh-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 23rd April, referring to the rumour regarding the appointment of one Mr. M. Sime as tutor to the Mahárájá of Patiala, condemns the practice of entrusting the education of young native princes to Europeans. It is of opinion that a native prince should first be instructed in the language, literature, and religion of his forefathers by tutors of his own class. After he has finished, so to speak, his Oriental education, he should commence his English studies, which should also be conducted under native and not European teachers. It is well known that the spread of English education in this country has been attended by an utter disregard of good religious restrictions and an increase of drunkenness, adultery and fraud. There are few native chiefs who are not addicted to the use of spirituous liquors. This is the fault of the education they have received. The Mahárájá of Dholpur,

who has been brought up under the care of a European tutor, has not been quite a success. The editor, who had once occasion to pay His Highness a visit, will here content himself with saying that he was surprised to find the Mahārājā incapable of expressing himself in good idiomatic vernacular. Surely Englishmen would not like to see the education of a young English prince entrusted to a Brahmin or a Mulla. The Mahārājā of Patiala should be first placed under the tuition of an able Pandit and an able Sodhi. Mr. Sime cannot be expected to instruct him in his sacred books, acquaint him with the customs and manners of his class of people, and impress upon him the necessity of refraining from the use of spirituous liquors.

The *Shaftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 25th April, in commenting upon the subject of native Native volunteering and the Madras Government. volunteering, observes that, as the entire regular army in this country is only 1,80,000 strong, and as there are no reserve and militia here, there is imperative necessity for the enlistment of a strong native volunteer force. But the misfortune is that Government does not trust the loyalty of natives. Referring to the refusal of the Madras Government to sanction the admission of natives to the Madras Volunteer Corps, the *Shaftq* remarks that the refusal will damp the enthusiasm of natives in all parts of the country. However, it would advise its countrymen not to lose heart, but to continue the agitation until their efforts are crowned with success.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The same paper regrets to state that Lord Dufferin's reply to the address of the Indian Association of Lahore was a very disappointing one. His Lordship evaded some of the important questions that had been raised in the address, and his comments on the subject of native volunteering and revision of the Arms Act were most unsatisfactory, and calculated to dishearten the native population. He is no doubt a perfect master of the English language and pleases

Lord Dufferin and the
Indian Association, La-
hore.

his audience by his eloquence, but his speeches have no meaning. (The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 26th April, in commenting upon the Viceroy's reply, condemns it as very unsatisfactory, and remarks that His Excellency's prejudiced Anglo-Indian councillors may apprehend danger from the formation of native volunteer corps, but that such an apprehension is quite unfounded. The *Hindustani* thinks that, in view of the near approach of Russia, native volunteering should be encouraged as much as possible.)

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbar* (Lahore) of the 22nd April, advertising to the memorials forwarded to Government from the different parts of the country praying for the formation of native volunteer corps, hopes that Government will see its way to extend the concession to natives, otherwise they would be induced to imagine that Government has no faith in their loyalty (The *Anjuman-i-Hind*, Lucknow, of the 25th April, and the *Prayag Samachar*, Allahabad, of the 29th April, also publish articles in favor of the enlistment of native volunteers).

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
600 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 24th April, states that he views the appointment of Maulvi Sami-ul-lah Khan's elevation to District Judgeship of Rae Bareilly. Subordinate Judge of Aligarh, to be District Judge of Rae Bareilly with feelings of surprise and regret. In fact, no right-thinking man, to whatever class of the community he may belong, can approve of the appointment. True, the Maulvi is a good Arabic and Persian scholar, and speaks Urdu fluently and eloquently, but he is by no means fit for a District Judgeship. He is not at all acquainted with English, a knowledge of which is essential to a District Judge. His elevation also involves an injustice to other judicial officers who had better claims to the office both in point of seniority and merit. His only recommendation seems to be that he is in the good books of Sir Auckland Colvin, that he belongs to that influential set of

Musalmáns which is headed by Saiyid Ahmad Khán, and that he was attached to Lord Northbrook's staff during his late Egyptian mission. Government could not have adopted a worse method for bringing the public service into disrepute than by elevating a man to such a high office on such grounds. If his services in Egypt were worthy of a substantial reward, a jagir or a political pension should have been granted to him. His friends are sure to ascribe the opposition to his promotion to race feeling, but nothing could be more unjust than such an insinuation. It will be remembered that Mr. Saiyid Mahmud's appointment, which was quite unexceptionable, was hailed with delight by Hindus and Muhammadans alike. Ráe Hazári Lál, Subordinate Judge, Ráe Náráyan Dás, Judge of Small Cause Court, and several other English-knowing members of the judicial service in these provinces were far better qualified for the post in question than the Maulvi. The writer yields to no other person in his sympathy with Musalmáns, but wants fair play and no favor.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 29th April, in a communicated article, observes that

The same.

some Bengali newspapers find fault

with Maulvi Sami-ul-lah Khán's promotion to the District Judgeship of Ráe Bareli on the ground that he does not know English, and recommend Bábu Dwárká Náth Banarji for the office. But the Maulvi speaks and understands English fairly well, and he will also be able to write it if he studies only for a few months. Moreover, it is not at all necessary for a District Judge to know English, as the language of the people and the Court is vernacular. It is surprising that no Bengali newspaper has ever thought of protesting against the appointment of European Barristers-at-law, quite ignorant of the language of the people, as Judges of the High Court. There seems to be no reason why the Maulvi should refuse to accept the District Judgeship unless Sir Comer Petheram and Mr. Justice Straight resign their appointments in the

Circulation,
732 copies.

High Court in consequence of their ignorance of vernacular.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházípur), of the 20th April, complains that the Subordinate Judge of Gházípur is at present so bent on clearing his file that he goes to Court as early as 5 A. M., and at once dismisses suits if plaintiffs or their pleaders are absent. The disposal of suits in this way may be in accordance with the letter of the law, but it seriously interferes with justice. It is believed that a suit of large value has been lately dismissed by the Subordinate Judge, simply because the counsel for the plaintiff was a little late in attending Court. The fact is that he is an old man and cannot work hard. Government would do well to transfer him to a smaller district.

The same paper, referring to the letter forwarded by Captain Hearsey to the Government of India accusing Mr. Laidman, C.S., of abusing a native suitor in open Court, regrets to state that Sir Alfred Lyall has espoused the cause of Mr. Laidman and authorised him to prosecute Captain Hearsey for defamation, ordering Mr. Hill, Public Prosecutor, to assist in the prosecution. His Honor's action shows that Government considers European officers perfectly justified in abusing natives in Court! He has yet done nothing to endear his administration to natives, but his action in the case in question will, on the contrary, bring British justice into disrepute and alienate the hearts of the people from him. His policy cannot be too strongly condemned. It is incumbent on natives to help Captain Hearsey at the impending trial.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), in commenting upon the case in which Muharram Ali, the proprietor and editor of that paper, was prosecuted by Diwán Dás Mal for defamation and sentenced to one

Rafiq-i-Hind defama-
tion case.

month's imprisonment by Mr. Parker, discusses the four following questions :—(1) What are the sentiments of Mr. Parker regarding the Native Press? (2) What are the relations between Mr. Parker and Muharram Ali? (3) What are the relations between Mr. Parker and Diwán Dás Mal? (4) What were Mr. Parker's illegal proceedings in the case in question? As regards the first question, Mr. Parker's feeling towards the Native Press is evident from his decisions in the *Akhbār-i-Ām*, the *Ārya Mittra*, and the *Rashtq-i-Hind* defamation cases. In his judgment in the *Ārya Mittra* case Mr. Parker observed that, as the editor of the *Akhbār-i-Ām*, in spite of his punishment, persisted in his reckless policy of abuse, he would sentence the editor of the *Ārya Mittra* to imprisonment. In regard to the second question, Muharram Ali observes that he has had the honor of being acquainted with Mr. Parker since he was editor of the *Koh-i-Nūr*. Muharram Ali always paid him visits at his house with his shoes on, and he complained of this to a friend of Muharram Ali. Editor also refers to the hot discussions he had with Mr. Parker at private interviews in connection with the *Bengali* contempt case, and the proposed appointment of a native to the bench of the Lahore Chief Court. As regards the third question, the editor remarks that Mr. Parker is for some reason or another very kind to Dás Mal and has appointed him guardian of several minors. Complaints have often been made to Mr. Parker regarding his mismanagement of their estates in vain. The *Rashtq* will answer the fourth question in the next issue.

A correspondent of the *Anjuman-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 25th April, says that only six months ago the boarding-house attached to the High School at Ludhiana was managed in an excellent manner, but that the present administration is very unsatisfactory. Although the income has not been diminished, the *chaukidar* and the *washerman* have been dismissed and even the supply of beds

Boarding-house attached to the High School at Ludhiana.

Circulation, 400 copies.

to boarders stopped. Moreover, the head-master has issued orders which are very harassing to students. No student is allowed to leave the boarding-house after 7 p.m., although that is just the time when students would like to have their evening walks. Smoking has been strictly prohibited under a penalty of a fine of 4 annas. This sudden prohibition presses severely on habitual smokers. Undoubtedly the habit is not a good one, but it should have been discouraged by bringing the disadvantages of it home to students. The head-master has also prohibited the cooking of meat within the premises of the boarding-house, although the Hindu students never raised any objection to it.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Hindl Pradtp* (Allahabad), for May, states that it appears from the History of Gazetted Officers for the United Provinces that more than two-thirds of the native members of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services originally entered the public service on small salaries varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. Can such persons, who have not received high education, and who have been brought up under the tainted atmosphere of inferior officialism, lay claim to honesty, impartiality and independence of character? A tahsildar or munsif, who most gladly accepted bribes of two or four annas when he was a muharri, will hardly refuse a bribe of Rs. 50. If this class of officers are posted to the places where their homes are situated, as has been the case with some officers in Kumaun, they molest and oppress their old enemies. The Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services should be recruited from among competent and educated persons of whom there is now no dearth in these provinces.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 23rd April, regrets to state that Mr. Parker, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, has acquitted all those persons who were sent to him by the Deputy Commis-

Acquittal of persons charged with distributing forged votes at the late municipal elections, Lahore.

sioner for trial on the charge of distributing forged votes at the time of the late municipal elections. Their acquittal will lower the prestige of the Deputy Commissioner in the eyes of the people and also encourage the repetition of the evil in future. The *Khair Khwāh* has a high opinion of Mr. Parker's ability and sense of justice, but the public is not satisfied with his decisions in the case in question and the *Rasik-i-Hind* defamation case.

The *Aftāb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 27th April, states

Circulation,
500 copies.

Printed form of summons for disposal of suits used by Civil Courts in the Panjab.

that the foot-note given under form No. 117 of summons for disposal of suits in the 4th schedule of the Civil

Procedure Code, is intended for the guidance of Court officials. But the foot-note is also to be found in the printed summons issued by Civil Courts. Surely the retention of the note in the summons exactly in the form in which it is printed in the Code is not very creditable to the intelligence of Court officials.

The same paper laments the poverty of this country, and

Decline of native industries.

ascribes it to the decline of native trade and industry, brought about by

European competition, and to the exclusion of natives from the higher ranks of the public service. The *Aftāb* calls upon well-to-do classes of the native community to establish industrial schools and patronize native manufactures.

A correspondent of the *Ghamkhvār-i-Hind* (Lahore), of

Circulation,
300 copies.

Alleged irregularities in connection with the late Middle-School Examination, Hoshiarpur.

the 25th April, writing from Hoshiarpur, states that the late Middle-School Examination was held at that place

on the 6th idem and following days. The arrangements made for the supervision of the examination were most unsatisfactory. Several persons who had no connection with the Educational Department assisted candidates in answering the questions in an illegal way. The writer himself saw the editor of the local newspaper getting problems

solved outside the school, and sending the answers to examinees through school chaprasis, who are reported to have received Rs. 5 each for this service. Even the editor might have been paid something by candidates. It is believed that one or two guards in charge of the examination-room were also in intrigue and connived at these irregularities. Mr. Basten, Headmaster of the District School at Jalandar, and Lāla Rām Chand and Lāla Murli Dhar, teachers, were on the alert, but they did not suspect such things.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Ghamkhwār-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 25th April, referring to the Lahore stabbing case, regrets to say that the chaprasi still lies in a precarious state, and there is no hope of his surviving. Different pleas are being urged in defence of the assailant in order to secure his acquittal. At first the *Civil and Military Gazette* declared that he was drunk at the time of committing the assault. But now it has given out that the chaprasi has stated on re-examination that he was not stabbed by the accused! If the later statement of the chaprasi is as it has been published in the *Gazette*, evidently it has been made under unjust pressure and is not trustworthy. It is to be hoped that a thorough enquiry will be made into the case and justice will be dispensed with impartiality.

Circulation,
80 copies.

A correspondent of the *Tahsīb* (Moradabad), of the 27th April, urges that a railway should be constructed between Moradabad and Rampur, and thinks that the line is sure to pay. Referring to the metalled road between the two places, the writer complains that the road is planted with *babul* and other trees of that kind, which do not afford good shade to travellers.

NATIVE STATES.

irculation,
350 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudhā* (Benares), of the 20th April, regrets to say that Lord Dufferin, who induced Mahārāj Jagat Jang Bahādur of Nepal.

Bahádur to go back to Nepal from Benares some time ago, has not yet done anything to effect a conciliation between him and his father, Maháráj Ranodip Singh.

A correspondent of the *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 25th April, writing from Hyderabad, states that it is believed that the Nizám has resolved to form a corps of mounted volunteers, to which the sons of the nobility and gentry in the State will be admitted.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Proposed formation of
a mounted volunteer corps
at Hyderabad.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 22nd April, states that apparently the distribution of the mail through the sub-post offices in the city, Lahore, was intended to expedite the delivery. But the result has been just the reverse. The editor receives his letters sometimes from one post office and sometimes from another after a delay of two or three days, and some letters do not reach him at all. This complaint is general throughout the city. The *Reformer* would recommend the revival of the former arrangement, under which all letters were delivered through the General Post office.

Circulation,
700 copies.

Delivery of letters
through the sub-post of-
fices in the city, Lahore.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 23rd April, also condemns the new arrangement for the delivery of letters through the sub-post offices at Lahore. The editor states that formerly he received a copy of the *Dáru-l-Saltnat*, a bi-weekly newspaper of Calcutta, regularly enough, but that since the new arrangement has come into force he has received only one copy up to this time. The present system is also a source of great inconvenience to postal officials. The delivery peons get letters and money-orders from the post office at 1 P. M., and have to return all money-orders to the post office at 4 P. M. which they have not been able to pay by that time.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The same.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The Amritsar correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 28th April, referring to the new system for the delivery of letters through the sub-post offices in the city, Amritsar, thanks the postal authorities for their solicitude to promote the public convenience, but regrets to observe that the new system does not work well in practice and causes more delay in the delivery than before. The writer is of opinion that the General Post-office should be removed to a suitable place within the city, and thinks that the post-office at the railway station, if strengthened by the transfer of one or two hands from the General Post-office to it, would be quite sufficient for the requirements of the European population.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 24th April, urges that the price of the platform ticket at the railway station at Delhi, which has been fixed at one anna, should be reduced. The ticket is supplied for a quarter of an anna at Lahore.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Ghamkhvār-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 25th April, complains that the European official who supplies platform tickets at the railway station at Lahore does not treat the people properly, and asks Mr. David Ross, Traffic Manager, to see to this.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

(225)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Al-Nab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur,	Urdé	Weekly	Barkat Ali	April 25th	1885. April 27th	150 copies.
2	<i>Kyab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Diván Bátis Singh,	" 22nd, 24th, & 27th.	" 25th, 27th & 29th respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Agar-i-Akbar</i>	Agre	Ditto	Weekly	Shujas-i-Hasan	" 28th	May 1st	200 "
4	<i>Amu-i-Akbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 24th	April 26th	150 "
5	<i>Akbar-i-Azam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 28th	May 1st	65 "
6	<i>Akbar-i-Azam</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 22nd & 25th	April 25th & 28th respectively.	1,380 "
7	<i>Akbar-i-Oudh</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Ali Husain	" 27th	" 29th	"
8	<i>Akmal-i-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-i-din	" 24th	" 26th	"
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdé-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 25th & 28th	" 27th & 30th respectively.	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
10	<i>Almor-i-Akbar</i>	Almorá	Hindí	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 27th	" 30th	106 copies.
11	<i>Amjad-i-Akbar</i>	Badáun	Urdé	Ditto	Ali Amjad Husain,	" 23rd	" 27th	250 "
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 25th	May 1st	150 "
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	"	April 28th	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
14	<i>Amru-i-Akbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	" 24th to 1st May.	" 26th to 1st May	600 copies.

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
15	<i>Aror Vansh Prakash</i>	Fyzábád...	Urdú	Monthly	Sheo Prasad	For March	1885. April 27th	804 copies.
16	<i>Bhérat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh ...	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Weekly	Totá Rám	April 24th	" "	100 "
17	<i>Bháratt Vilds</i>	Ágrá ...	Hindi	Ditto	Bhagván Dás	" 28th	" 30th	200 "
18	<i>Bhérat Jivan</i>	Benáres ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rám Krishn Varmá	" 27th	" 28th	1,750 "
19	<i>Bráhmán</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Monthly	Pratáp Náráyan	For April	" 26th	300 "
20	<i>Dubdabai-i-Qaisarí</i>	Bareilly ...	Urdú	Weekly	Thákur Prasad	April 25th	" 29th	250 "
21	<i>Dabdhah-i-Sikandarí</i>	Rámpur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 27th	" "	600 "
22	<i>Dabdhah-i-Mulk</i>	Bhópál ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Ali	" 26th	" "	313 "
23	<i>Gaur Kayasth</i>	Allahábád,	Ditto	Monthly	Sadan Lal	For April	" 30th	125 "
24	<i>Gham Khwár-i-Hind,</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Weekly	Mahráj Kishun	April 25th	" 29th	300 "
25	<i>Growse Gazette</i>	Buland- shahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Gangá Sahái	" 26th	" 28th	60 "
26	<i>Hám-i-Hind</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Nabí- Ashraf.	" 23rd	" 25th	613 "
27	<i>Hindustání</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasad	" 24th & 26th	" 25th & 27th	600 "
28	<i>Hindí Pradíp</i>	Allahábád,	Hindí	Monthly	Bákrishn Bhatt	For May	respectively. May 1st	250 "
29	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly	Mahábír Prasad	April 25th & 29th	April 27th & 1st May respec- tively.	132 "
30								
31	<i>Jalwa-i-Tár</i>	Meerut ...	Urdú	Weekly	Ganeshí Lal	" 24th	" 28th	90 "
32	<i>Jám-i-Jamshed</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Alf	" 26th	" 29th	150 "
33	<i>Káshabíj Prakash,</i>	Lucknow,	Hindí	Monthly	Balbhadrá Misra	For April	" 26th	211 "
34	<i>Kárdmah</i>	Ditto ...	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqúb,	April 27th	" 29th	265 "

35	Kashf Patricha	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	24th	27th	560 copies (in- cluding 344 copies taken by Govt.).
36	Kavi Vachan Sudhá,	Ditto	Hindí	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	20th	26th	350 copies.
37	Khair Khwah-i-A'lam	Delhi	Urdú	Ditto	Mir Hasan	24th	25th	200 "
38	Khair-Khwah-i-Ka- shmir.	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Salig Ram	23rd	26th	300 "
39	Khair Khwah-i-Pan- jab.	Gujran- wala.	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	28th	30th	400 "
40	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Harsukh Rai	23rd, 25th & 28th.	25th, 27th & 30th res- pectively.	450 "
41	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Hidayat Ali	22nd	27th	130 "
42	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Buláqi Das	24th	26th	400 "
43	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Ghulam Muhammad	28th	30th	208 "
44	Matla-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Durgá Prasad	25th	28th	30 "
45	Mishr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Mahfub-illah	24th	27th	240 "
46	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindí	Ditto	Mukund Ram	27th	29th	270 "
47	Muir Gazette	Meerut	Urdú	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	28th	May 1st	700 "
48	Mulla Dopdaza	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	27th	April 30th	275 "
49	Najmu-l-Akbar	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Rahu-llah Khan	24th	25th	200 "
50	Najmu-l-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Avtar Krishn	28th	29th	96 "
51	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	22nd	30th	175 "
52	Nasim-i-Sahar	Badán	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiáz Ahmad	25th	26th	100 "
53	Nisamu-l-Mulk	Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Ihtishamu-l-din	23rd	29th	755 "
54	Nar Afshan	Ludhiána,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	28th	25th	400 "
55	Nar-i-Badán	Aonla	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Sháh	28th	26th	140 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.)
56	Naru-l-Abzar	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	25th	29th	403 copies.
57	Naru-l-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Hamid	25th	26th	403 copies.

List of papers examined -- (concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
58	Nusratu-l-Akhbar	Delhi	Urdú	Weekly	Nusrat Ali	1885. April 24th	1885. April 27th	200 copies.
59	Nyaya Sudha	Harda	Maráthi-English.	Ditto	Básudeva Bráskar,	" 29th	" 30th	415 "
60	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasád	" 25th to 1st May.	" 25th to 1st May respeculvely.	732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
61	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	" 23rd & 30th	" 28th & 1st May.	456 copies.
62	Panjáb Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	" 22nd & 25th	" 28th & 30th respectively.	275 "
63	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Weekly	Din Muhammad	" 23th	" 30th	295 "
64	Prayag Samachar	Allahábád,	Ditto	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	" 29th	" 29th	600 "
65	Qaisari	Jullundur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 25th	" 27th	125 "
66	Rafiq-i-Am	Siálkot	Ditto	Ditto	Diván Chand	" 24th	" 30th	400 "
67	Rafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muharram Ali	" 25th	" 27th	400 "
68	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	" 27th	" 28th	400 "
69	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Daily	Khádim Ali	" 23rd to 29th	" 26th to 1st May.	155 "
70	Rajpáland Gazette	Ajmere	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly	Murád Ali	" 27th	" 29th	315 "
71	Reformer	Lahore	Urdú	Ditto	Sálig Rám	" 22nd	" 25th	700 "
72	Rakhtak	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Mahá Náráyan	" 24th	" 27th	175 "
73	Sabha Kaparthala	Kaparthala	Ditto	Ditto	Nizamu-l-din	" 18th & 25th	" 26th & 30th respectively.	365 "
74	Sadiqu-l-Akhbar	Baháwalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwárka Náth	" 23rd	" 26th	264 "

75	Sajjan K'tō's Sudhā- kar.	Udaipur ...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Banshi Dhar	...	20th	...	27th	...	215	..
76	Shafiq-i-Hind	Lahore ...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	Saifu-l-Haq	...	25th	...	27th	...	400	..
77	Shām-i-Oudh	Fyzābād ...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Kishan Prasād	...	20th	...	25th	...	300	..
78	Shula-i-Tūr	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Ibrā- him.	...	28th	...	30th	...	175	..
79	Sitara-i-Hind	Morādābād	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Banwārī Lāl	...	20th	...	26th	...	160	..
80	Subodh Sindhu	Khāndwā,	Marāthi	...	Ditto	...	Lakshman Anant	...	22nd	...	25th
81	Surār-i-Qaisarī	Rāmpur	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Razā	...	23rd	...	27th	...	125	..
82	Lahzā	Morādābād	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Kāhat Ali Khān	...	27th	...	29th	...	80	..
83	Tamannās	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Pūran Chand	...	24th	...	27th	...	150	..
84	Tutūva-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sajjād Husain	...	26th	...	25th	...	260	..
85	Vast-i-Hind	Sialkot	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mirzā Mavahid	...	26th	...	28th	...	200	..
86	Victoria Paper	Ditto	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyān Chand	...	22nd to 28th	...	26th to 1st May respec- tively.	...	975	..
87	Waqāya-i-'Alam	Ghāzipur,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sirāju-l-dīn Ahmad	...	20th & 27th	...	25th & 30th respectively.	...	250	..

ALLAHABAD,

The 6th May, 1885

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